

The Gazette



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No. 48]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1956

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 24th November 1956:—

| Issue No. | No. and date | Issued by | Subject |
|-----------|--|--|--|
| 113 | No. 19/30(I)/56-SRI, dated the 22nd November 1956. | Ministry of Home Affairs. | Constitution of an Advisory Committee in respect of the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh. |
| | No. 19/30(II)/56-SRI, dated the 22nd November 1956. | Ditto. | Constitution of an Advisory Committee in respect of the Union territory of Manipur. |
| | No. 19/30(III)/56-SRI, dated the 22nd November 1956. | Ditto. | Constitution of an Advisory Committee in respect of the Union territory of Tripura. |
| 114 | No. 54-ITC(PN)/56, dated the 23rd November 1956. | Ministry of Commerce and Consumers Industries. | Any excess over the c.i.f. value of the licences caused due to increase in freight and insurance charges would be condoned by the Customs Authorities. |
| 115 | No. I&S(C)-22(142)/56, dated the 22nd November 1956. | Ministry of Heavy Industries. | Policy regarding Licensing of Import of Controlled Categories of Iron and Steel. |

Copies of the *Gazettes Extraordinary* mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

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PART I—Section 1

**Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued
by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by
the Supreme Court**

PLANNING COMMISSION**RESOLUTION****Co-ORDINATION COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC CO-OPERATION**

New Delhi, the 23rd November 1956

No. PC/Pub./112/55.—Public Co-operation and participation have a vital role in the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan. People have shown great willingness and enthusiasm in contributing labour and money freely for developmental works requiring public co-operation and assistance. Funds provided for the purpose in the Plan for promoting public co-operation in various fields of national development have to be utilised so as to obtain the maximum contribution from the public in material and physical terms for the success of the Plan. To facilitate systematic and integrated action on the part of the Ministries of the Central Government and to approve proposals to be financed from funds provided in the Plan for special schemes of Public Cooperation, the Government of India have decided to set up a Coordination Committee for Public Cooperation.

2. The Co-ordination Committee will be composed of:—

Chairman

Planning Minister.

Members

- 1 Shri V. T. Krishnamachari,
2. Deputy Minister, Planning,
3. Deputy Minister, Irrigation & Power,
4. A representative each of the Ministries of:—

*Community Development,
Education,
Health,
Home,
Information & Broadcasting, and
Irrigation & Power.*

5. A representative of the Central Social Welfare Board.

Secretary

6. An official of the Planning Commission.

The Committee may also co-opt from time to time members including members of the voluntary organisations for any specified item of work in which their assistance is required.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all State Governments all Ministries of the Government of India, the Prime Minister's Secretariat, and the Private and Military Secretaries to the President.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the Gazette of India.

Y. N. SUKTHANKAR, Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE*(Communications Division)*

New Delhi, the 20th November 1956

No. 6045-C3/PT/56.—With reference to this Division's Notification No. 7759-C3/PT/54, dated the 17th December, 1954, wherein the conditions governing withdrawals from Post Office Savings Bank Accounts, as laid down in rule 12, in the note below rule 32, in clause (m) of rule 42 and in clause (j) of rule 44 of Post Office Savings Bank Rules, 1881 were modified in respect of accounts standing open at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, General Post Offices and New Delhi Head Office, the President is hereby pleased to direct that with effect from the 1st December, 1956 the modifications mentioned in the said notification shall also apply in respect of accounts standing open at the Delhi Head Office and Post Offices under its jurisdiction and all the Post Offices under the jurisdiction of General Post Offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and the New Delhi Head Office

M. M. GANDOTRA, Under Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 22nd November 1956

No. F. 3 (1)-FL/56.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on the 16th November, 1956.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

| LIABILITIES | Rs. | ASSETS | Rs. |
|--|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| Capital paid up | 5,00,00,000 | Notes | 18,14,49,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 5,00,00,000 | Rupee Coin | 9,06,000 |
| National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund | 15,00,00,000 | Subsidiary Coin | 11,38,000 |
| National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund | 1,00,00,000 | Bills Purchased and Discounted :— | |
| Deposits :— | | (a) Internal | .. |
| (a) Government :— | | (b) External | .. |
| (1) Central Government | 51,41,73,000 | (c) Government Treasury Bills | 4,16,78,000 |
| (2) Other Governments | 12,17,81,000 | Balances held abroad* | 91,46,07,000 |
| (b) Banks | 53,20,98,000 | Loans and Advances to Governments | 1,46,35,000 |
| (c) Others | 12,97,11,000 | Other Loans and Advances† | 82,75,77,000 |
| Bills Payable | 12,34,26,000 | Investments | 59,21,76,000 |
| Other Liabilities | 101,41,58,000 | Other Assets | 12,11,81,000 |
| TOTAL | 269,53,47,000 | TOTAL | 269,53,47,000 |

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

†(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 40,80,34,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

(2) The total amount of advances availed of by scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act since 1st January 1956 is Rs. 358,22,46,000.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 16th day of November, 1956.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

| LIABILITIES | Rs. | Rs. | ASSETS | Rs. | Rs. |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------|---|---------------|----------------|
| Notes held in the Banking Department | | 18,14,49,000 | A.—Gold Coin and Bullion :— | | |
| Notes in circulation | | 1443,65,77,000 | (a) Held in India | 117,76,03,000 | |
| Total Notes issued | | 1461,80,26,000 | (b) Held outside India | .. | |
| | | | Foreign Securities | 462,20,66,000 | |
| | | | Total of A | | 579,96,69,000 |
| | | | B.—Rupee Coin | | 121,33,26,000 |
| | | | Government of India Rupee Securities | | 760,50,31,000 |
| | | | Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper | | .. |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | 1461,80,26,000 | TOTAL ASSETS | | 1461,80,26,000 |

Dated the 21st day of November, 1956.

B. RAMA RAU, Governor.

H. M. PATEL, Secy.

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

New Delhi-1, the 21st November 1956

No. 5-CA(1)/4/56.—With reference to the Notification No. 12-A(1)/40, dated the 27th July, 1940 of the then Department of Commerce, Government of India, it is hereby notified in pursuance of Regulation 14 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1949, that in exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation 13 of the said Regulations, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has restored to the Register of Members, with effect from the 19th day of November, 1956, the name of Shri Pestonji Ardeshir Nariman, "E" Block No. 27, Bai Jerbai Baug, Byculla, Bombay—27, (Membership No. 3894).

E. V. SRINIVASAN, Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 21st November 1956

No. F.59/6/56-SR.II.—In column (1) of the Schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. F.59/6/56-SR.II, dated the 27th October, 1956, under the heading 'Pepsu Public Service Commission' for item "2. S. Achru Singh" read "2. S. Achhra Singh".

D. D. GOTHI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

New Delhi, the 21st November 1956

No. 53-LI(A)(12)/54.—Shri S. Ranganathan, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries will be the Chairman of the Small Scale Industries Board constituted under the late Ministry of Commerce and Industry's Notification No. 53-SSI (A) 12/54, dated the 17th February, 1956 vice Shri P. Govindan Nair, I.C.S., transferred.

N. S. VAIDYANATHAN Under Secy.

NOTICES

New Delhi, the 21st November 1956

No. CCI/SPE/348/56/6477.—Whereas there is reason to believe that licence No. N 041701/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 20th April 1956, valued at Rs. 1670 for import of Paper including poster, stereo and all coated paper all sort n.o.s. excluding cigarette paper and Packing and Wrapping Paper, from the Soft Currency Area except South Africa, granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta, to M/s. Shah Paper Emporium, 147, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta, was obtained on misrepresentation of facts, it is, therefore hereby notified, that the Government

of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries, in exercise of the powers specified in para 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, dated the 7th December 1955, propose to cancel the said licence No. N 041701/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 20th April 1956 unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road Hutments, New Delhi, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. Shah Paper Emporium, 147, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in it.

(ii) In view of what is stated above M/s. Shah Paper Emporium, 147, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in the said licence No. (1) N 041701/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 20th April 1956, are hereby directed not to enter into any further commitments against the said licence and return it immediately to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.

No. CCI/SPE/348/56/6491.—Whereas there is reason to believe that licences Nos.

(1) N 033246/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 15th February 1956, valued at Rs. 1900 for import of Fresh Fruits;

(2) N 033201/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 13th February 1956, valued at Rs. 1399 for import of Typewriters complete;

(3) N 033183/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 9th February 1956, valued at Rs. 1238 for import of Packing and Wrapping Paper;

from the Soft Currency Area except South Africa, granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta, to M/s. Elias Trading Concern, 9, Bolai Dutt Street, Calcutta, were obtained on misrepresentation of facts, it is, therefore hereby notified, that the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries, in exercise of the powers specified in para 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, dated the 7th December 1955, propose to cancel the said licences No. (1) N 033246/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 15th February 1956, (2) N 033201/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 13th February 1956, (3) N 033183/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 9th February 1956, unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road Hutments, New Delhi, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. Elias Trading Concern, 9, Bolai Dutt Street, Calcutta, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in it.

(ii) In view of what is stated above M/s. Elias Trading Concern, 9, Bolai Dutt Street, Calcutta, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in the said licences Nos. (1) N 033246/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 15th February 1956, (2) N 033201/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 13th February 1956, (3) N 033183/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 9th February 1956, are hereby directed not to enter into any further commitments against the said licences and return these immediately to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.

No. CCI/SPE/348/56/6505.—Whereas there is reason to believe that licences Nos. N 033380/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 27th February 1956, valued at Rs. 10,000 for import of Natural and Synthetic essential oils excluding lemon grass oil, Palmrose oil, sandal wood oil, eucalyptus oil and turpentine oil and orange oil (i) N 033465/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 1st March 1956, valued at Rs. 2,763 for import of Electric Control and Transmission gear—others—excluding items falling under Sub-Srs. 42(a) to 42(c) of Pt. II. from the Soft Currency Area except South Africa, granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta, to M/s. A. C. Dutta, Sibergali, Halisahar, 24, Parganas, were obtained on misrepresentation of facts, it is, therefore hereby notified, that the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries, in exercise of the powers specified in para 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, dated the 7th December 1955, propose to cancel the said licences Nos. (i) N 033380/52/NC/CCI/C, dated 27th February 1956, (ii) N 033465/52/NC/CCI/C, dated 1st March 1956, unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road Hutments, New Delhi, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. A. C. Dutta, Sibergali, Halisahar, 24, Parganas or any bank or any other party who may be interested in it.

In view of what is stated above M/s. A. C. Dutta, Sibergali, Halisahar, 24, Parganas or any bank or any other party who may be interested in the said licences Nos. (i) N 033380/52/NC/CCI/C dated 27th February 1956, (ii) N 033465/52/NC/CCI/C, dated 1st March 1956, are hereby directed not to enter into any further commitments against the said licences and return these immediately to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.

No. CCI/SPE/348/56/6519.—Whereas there is reason to believe that licences Nos.

- (1) N 041548/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 10th April 1956, valued at Rs. 8,380 for import of Garage Tools as per list of items shown in Appendix XXV of the Jan.—June 1956 policy book;
- (2) N 041508/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 10th April 1956, valued at Rs. 6,230 for import of Chemicals N.O.S.;
- (3) N 041510/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 10th April 1956, valued at Rs. 10,000 for import of Motor Vehicle Parts subject to the conditions indicated in Appendix XXVI to the Jan.—June 1956, Policy Book (Dollar Area);
- (4) N 041561/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 11th April 1956, valued at Rs. 10,000 for import of Motor Vehicle Parts subject to the conditions indicated in Appendix XXVI to the Jan.—June 1956 Policy Book;
- (5) N 041502/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 10th April 1956, valued at Rs. 2,344 for import of Instruments, apparatus and appliances other than electrical including cinematographic but excluding articles otherwise specified in this schedule also excluding the items covered by Sr. No. 92A to 92M of Pt. V;
- (6) N 041440/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 4th April 1956, valued at Rs. 750 for import of Paper including poster and stereo and all coated papers except art papers all sorts n.o.s. and also excluding cigarette papers and packing and wrapping paper;

from the Soft Currency Area except South Africa, granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta, to M/s. P. Vinod Rai & Co., 149, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta, were obtained on misrepresentation of facts, it is, therefore hereby notified, that the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries, in exercise of the powers specified in para 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, dated the 7th December 1955, propose to cancel the said licences Nos. (1) N 041548/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 10th April 1956, (2) N 041508/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 10th April 1956, (3) N 041510/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 10th April 1956, (4) N 041561/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 11th April 1956, (5) N 041502/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 10th April 1956, (6) N 041440/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 4th April 1956, unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road Hutments, New Delhi, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. P. Vinod Rai & Co., 149, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in it.

(ii) In view of what is stated above M/s. P. Vinod Rai & Co., 149, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in the said licences Nos. (1) N 041548/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 10th April 1956, (2) N 041508/52/NC/CCI/C,

dated the 10th April 1956, (3) N 041510/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 10th April, 1956, (4) N 041561/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 11th April 1956, (5) N 041502/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 10th April, 1956, (6) N 041440/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 4th April, 1956, are hereby directed not to enter into any further commitments against the said licences and return these immediately to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.

No. CCI/SPE/348/56/6533.—Whereas there is reason to believe that licences Nos. (i) N 033449/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 1st March 1956, valued at Rs. 1,146 for import of Paper including poster and stereo and all coated paper except art paper all sorts n.o.s. excluding cigarette paper and Packing and Wrapping paper, (ii) N 033137/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 8th February 1956, valued at Rs. 10,000 for import of electric control gear and electric transmission gear others, (iii) N 033295/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 17th February 1956, valued at Rs. 1,335 for import of Writing paper other than note papers, writing pads and envelopes, (iv) N 033296/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 17th February 1956, valued at Rs. 1,225 for import of Printing paper other than newsprint from the Soft Currency Area except South Africa, granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta, to M/s. Universal Enterprising Co., 1, Shastri Road, P.O. Naihati, Distt. 24, Parganas, were obtained on misrepresentation of facts, it is, therefore hereby notified that the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries, in exercise of the powers specified in para 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, dated the 7th December 1955, propose to cancel the said licences Nos. (i) N 033449/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 1st March 1956, (ii) N 033137/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 8th February 1956, (iii) N 033295/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 17th February 1956, (iv) N 033296/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 17th February 1956, unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road Hutments, New Delhi, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. Universal Enterprising Co., 1, Shastri Road, P.O. Naihati, Distt. 24, Parganas, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in it.

In view of what is stated above M/s. Universal Enterprising Co., 1, Shastri Road, P.O. Naihati, Distt. 24, Parganas, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in the said licences Nos. (i) N 033449/52/NC/CCI/C, dated 1st March 1956, (ii) N 033137/52/NC/CCI/C, dated 8th February 1956, (iii) N 033295/52/NC/CCI/C, dated 17th February 1956, (iv) N 033296/52/NC/CCI/C, dated 17th February 1956, are hereby directed not to enter into any further commitments against the said licences and return these immediately to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.

No. CCI/SPE/348/56/6547.—Whereas there is reason to believe that licence No. N 041579/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 11th April 1956, valued at Rs. 1,723 for import of Writing Paper other than note paper, writing pads and envelopes, from the Soft Currency Area except South Africa, granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta, to M/s. Sen Dutta Trading Co., 22, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, was obtained on misrepresentation of facts, it is, therefore hereby notified, that the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries, in exercise of the powers specified in para 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, dated the 7th December 1955, propose to cancel the said licence No. N 041579/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 11th April 1956, unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road Hutments, New Delhi, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. Sen Dutta Trading Co., 22, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in it.

(ii) In view of what is stated above M/s. Sen Dutta Trading Co., 22, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in the said licence No. N 041579/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 11th April 1956, are hereby directed not to enter into any further commitments against the said licence and return it immediately to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.

No. CCI/SPE/348/56/6561.—Whereas there is reason to believe that licences Nos. (i) N 041014/52/NC/CCI/C, dated 10th March 1956, valued at Rs. 1,005 for import of writing paper other than writing pads, note papers and envelopes, (ii) N 041020/52/NC/CCI/C, dated 16th March 1956, valued at Rs. 750 for import of Paper including poster and stereo and all coated papers except art papers and all sorts n.o.s. also excluding cigarette paper and Packing and Wrapping paper, (iii) N 041015/52/NC/CCI/C, dated 16th March 1956 valued at Rs. 1,203 for import of Printing Paper other than

newsprint from the Soft Currency Area except South Africa, granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta, to M/s. Howrah Trading Syndicate, 1, Tikiapara Road, Salkia, Howrah, were obtained on misrepresentation of facts, it is, therefore hereby notified, that the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries in exercise of the powers specified in para 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, dated the 7th December 1955, propose to cancel the said licences Nos. (i) N 041014/52/NC/CCI/C, dated 16th March 1956 (ii) N 041020/52/NC/CCI/C, dated 16th March 1956 (iii) N 041015/52/NC/CCI/C dated 16th March 1956, unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road Hutments, New Delhi, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. Howrah Trading Syndicate, 1, Tikiapara Road, Salkia, Howrah or any bank or any other party who may be interested in it.

In view of what is stated above M/s. Howrah Trading Syndicate, 1, Tikiapara Road, Salkia, Howrah or any bank or any other party who may be interested in the said licences Nos. (i) N 041014/52/NC/CCI/C, dated 16th March 1956, (ii) N 041020/52/NC/CCI/C, dated 16th March 1956, (iii) N 041015/52/NC/CCI/C, dated 16th March 1956, are hereby directed not to enter into any further commitments against the said licences and return these immediately to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.

No. CCI/SPE/348/56/6575.—Whereas there is reason to believe that licence No. N 042033/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 30th May 1956, valued at Rs. 750 for import of Paper including poster and stereo and all coated papers except art papers all sorts n.o.s. also excluding cigarette paper and packing and wrapping paper, from the Soft Currency Area except South Africa, granted by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta, to M/s. Bharati Stores, 19, P. N. Chakravarty Lane, P.O. Chatra, Serampore, Hooghly, was obtained on misrepresentation of facts, it is, therefore hereby notified, that the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries, in exercise of the powers specified in para 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, dated the 7th December 1955, propose to cancel the said licence No. N 042033/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 30th May 1956, unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Chief Controller of Imports, Church Road Hutments, New Delhi, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice by the said M/s. Bharati Stores, 19, P. N. Chakravarty Lane, P.O. Chatra, Serampore, Hooghly, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in it.

(ii) In view of what is stated above M/s. Bharati Stores, 19, P. N. Chakravarty Lane, P.O. Chatra, Serampore, Hooghly, or any bank or any other party who may be interested in the said licence No. N 042033/52/NC/CCI/C, dated the 30th May 1956, are hereby directed not to enter into any further commitments against the said licence and return it immediately to the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.

S. N. BILGRAMI, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 22nd November 1956

No. 17-34/56-P. (H.II).—In the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Health No. F.17-34/56-P(HII), dated the 6th November, 1956, published in the Gazette of India, Part I—Section I, dated the 17th November, 1956, at page 407, against item 3, for "Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for P.W.D., Bombay", read "Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Bombay".

N. B. CHATTERJI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

New Delhi, the 22nd November 1956

No. 51(16)/54-SRI.—Under the provision of Article 89(iii) of the Articles of Association of the National Research Development Corporation, the President is pleased to appoint Shri G. G. Takle, Inspector General of Forests, Ministry of Agriculture, as a Director of the Corporation *vice* Shri C. R. Ranganathan.

A. K. MUSTAFY, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 26th November 1956

No. LR-10(39)/56.—The following decision of Shri D. E. Reuben, Member, Labour Appellate Tribunal, in respect of a matter referred to him under section 6 of the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, 1955, by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1708 dated the 20th July 1956, is hereby published for general information.

BEFORE SHRI D. E. REUBEN, MEMBER, LABOUR APPELLATE TRIBUNAL OF INDIA AT BOMBAY

REFERENCE B-3 OF 1956.

Between

- (1) The Bombay State Bank Employees Federation.
- (2) The All India Bank Employees Co-ordination Committee.
- (3) The All India Bank Employees Association.
- (4) The U.P. Bank Employees Federation.
- (5) The All India Punjab National Bank Employees Association.

And

All the Banks concerned.

In the matter of the interpretation of the award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes), Bombay, regarding what method should be followed in calculating the half-yearly average all-India cost of living index numbers (Consumer Price Index Numbers) mentioned in paragraph 152 of the award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 35, dated the 5th January, 1952, modified as aforesaid, and in particular, whether the monthly index or the half-yearly average or both should be corrected to the integer and if so at what stage.

Dated the 20th Day of November, 1956

PRESENT

Shri D. E. Reuben, Member.

APPEARANCES

For the Banks: Shri H. M. Seervai, Advocate (O.S.) instructed by Dr. S. G. Panandikar and M/s Crawford Bayley & Co. Solicitors.

For the Bank Employees: Shri A. S. R. Chari, Advocate, Shri S. S. Dighe Advocate, Shri N. V. Phade, Advocate, Shri C. L. Dudhia, Barrister-at-Law, Shri D. H. Buch, Advocate, and others.

(For details see the List annexed.)

DECISION

1. The following reference has been made to me under Sub-section 1 of Section 6 of the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act 1955 (Act 41 of 1955):

"What method should be followed in calculating the half-yearly average all-India cost of living index numbers (Consumer Price Index Numbers) mentioned in paragraph 152 of the award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 35, dated the 5th January, 1952, modified as aforesaid, and in particular, whether the monthly index or the half-yearly average or both should be corrected to the nearest integer and if so at what stage."

2. In paragraph 152 of its award the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes), commonly known as the Sastri Tribunal, provided for the adjustment of dearness allowance for variations in the cost of living index. In the award of the Sen Tribunal which immediately preceded the Sastri Award the dearness allowance of bank employees had been directly linked to the cost of living index of the place at which the employees were working or in the absence of such an index, the cost of living index of the place nearest to it for which such an index was available. The Sastri Tribunal, finding that this led to certain anomalies which caused both the banks and the workmen to condemn the scheme, awarded certain flat rates of dearness allowance set out in paragraph 151 of the award, and for purpose of adjustment for big variations linked the dearness allowance to the All India Average Working Class Cost of Living Index, the publication of which in the Indian Labour Gazette (hereafter referred to as the Labour Gazette), was envisaged by the article at page 449 of the Labour Gazette, volume

X. December 1952. The base adopted for this series was 1944 equal to 100, and for convenience I shall refer to this index as the Index (1944). As given in this article the Index (1944) for the year 1951 was 144. The Sastri Tribunal took this figure as the basis of its scheme of adjustment, as will appear from the following extract:

"Taking the average index figure for 1951 which is 144 we think the future rate of dearness allowance i.e. the rate for future half years commencing from July 1953 to December 1953 onwards may be linked to the rise or fall in this figure. We direct accordingly that if the average figure for each half year i.e. from January to June and from July to December of each calendar year should rise or fall by more than 10 points over 144 the dearness allowance for the succeeding half year should rise or fall by $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the basic pay. The figure officially published in the Indian Labour Gazette will be taken as the correct index for calculating dearness allowance." [Page 47 of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) Award.]

3. In appeal the Labour Appellate Tribunal prescribed a more favourable scheme of dearness allowance than the Sastri Tribunal had done. The scheme is set out in paragraphs 109 and 112 of the Appellate Decision. But the Appellate Tribunal did not alter the scheme of adjustment of dearness allowance for variations in the cost of living index, observing:

"The Sastri Tribunal came to the conclusion that the rate of dearness allowance of future half years commencing from July 1953 to December 1953 onwards should be linked to the rise or fall in the all India cost of living index (see paragraph 152). The Award accordingly directed that if the average figure for each half year from January to June and July to December of each calendar year should rise or fall by more than 10 points over 144 the dearness allowance for the succeeding half year should rise or fall by $7\frac{1}{4}$ of the basic pay. Labour has taken objection to the quantum of dearness allowance and also to the ceiling imposed, but there is a general absence of objection to the scheme of dearness allowance as given by the Award. We shall therefore retain the framework of the scheme of dearness allowance, but shall alter the figures in such manner that a fair measure of neutralisation is achieved. The basic wage, plus house rent allowance of each employee, would then reach a figure which we consider to be fair total emolument. A contention was raised that a rise or fall of more than 10 points over 144 before any change is effected was too much and that it should be reduced in order to allow for a closer and more accurate adjustment; but we do not think that this requires any alteration." (Labour Appellate Tribunal—Special Bench—Banks, Page 68, paragraph 105).

4. The scheme of adjustment of dearness allowance, as awarded by the Sastri Tribunal and confirmed by the Labour Appellate Tribunal, was found by the Bank Award Commission to lead to anomalies, some of which are mentioned in paragraph 103 of the Commission Report. Apart from this the Bank Award Commission considered that the Labour Appellate Tribunal's dearness allowance formula was unexceptionable. The Commission therefore recommended the modification of the adjustment scheme as follows:

"The following formulae should be adopted for adjustment of the dearness allowance for variations in the cost of living index for clerical and subordinate staff respectively in lieu of the provision in the Labour Appellate Tribunal decision (paragraph 105):

Clerical staff—If the average all-India cost of living index for the half year ending June or December of any year should rise or fall by more than 10 points as compared to 144 (1944=100), the dearness allowance for the succeeding half year will be raised or lowered by one-seventh of dearness allowance admissible at the index level of 144 for each variation of 10 points.

Subordinate staff—If the average all-India cost of living index for the half year ending June or December of any year should rise or fall by more than 10 points as compared to 144 (1944=100), the dearness allowance for the succeeding half year will be raised or lowered

by one-tenth of the dearness allowance admissible at the index level of 144 for each variation of 10 points."

(Report of the Bank Award Commission pages 176-177(e))

5. This recommendation was incorporated in the appellate decision by section 3 of the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act which says:

"The appellate decision shall have effect as if the modifications recommended in Chapter XI of the Report of the Bank Award Commission, dated the 25th day of July, 1955, had actually been made therein, and the appellate decision as so modified shall be the decision of the Appellate Tribunal within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950, and the award shall have effect accordingly."

6. The circumstances under which the reference has arisen are set out below:

7. For some time after the Sastri award the Central Government continued to publish the Series of the All India cost of Living Index (1944) in the monthly issues of the Labour Gazette. From April 1954 the base 1949=100 was adopted for the all-India Index in the circumstances described at page 960 of the Labour Gazette of that month. Thereafter two series of the All-India Index were published, one to the base 1949=100 and the other to the base 1944=100. From the 1955 March issue of the Labour Gazette the publication of the Series of the All-India Index (1944), was discontinued, and a formula for converting the Index (1949) to Index (1944) was given by way of a foot-note to the Series (1949), thus:

"To obtain the index number with 1944 as the base year, the figure given here need (Sic.) multiplied by 1.42 in the case of Food Index and 1.38 in the case of General Index. This implies that for this purpose the series with base 1944=100, that used to be published simultaneously, but has (Sic.) since discontinued, is linked to the above series at the year 1949." (Indian Labour Gazette, March, 1955, p.1042).

From July, 1955 the statistics were published under the title "All India Average Consumer Price Index". It is common ground that this was only a change in nomenclature and did not affect the identity of the index. The publication of the series (1949) still continues, but from the January, 1956 issue of the Labour Gazette the Index (1944) is also given for the latest month for which statistics are published. This last mentioned figure was rounded to the nearest integer for some time, but from the Gazette of July 1956 onwards is given to two places of decimals.

8. For the purpose of applying the formula for the adjustment of Dearness Allowance for the period July, 1955 to December 1955 the Banks calculated the average All India Consumer Price Index (1944) as follows:—

| Month | Consumer Price Index (1949) as published in Indian Labour Gazette | Consumer Price Index (1944)= Consumer price Index (1949) × 1.38 | Average All India Consumer Price Index (1944) for the six month period |
|-----------|---|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| July | 96 | 132.48 | One-sixth |
| August | 97 | 133.86 | of |
| September | 96 | 132.48 | 803.16= |
| October | 97 | 133.86 | 133.86 |
| November | 98 | 135.24 | |
| December | 98 | 135.24 | |
| TOTAL | | 803.16 | |

As the difference between 133.86 and 144 exceeds 10, the Banks reduced the Dearness Allowance in accordance with the Sastri formula for adjustment. The permissibility of the reduction of the Dearness Allowance is challenged by the Bank Employees. According to them, the average obtained above should be rounded to the nearest integer, namely 134, and

since this does not differ from 144 by more than 10 the reduction of the Dearness Allowance was not justified.

9. Before taking up the points referred to it is necessary to deal with a preliminary objection raised by Shri Chari. He stresses that the recommendation of the Bank Award Commission is for raising or lowering the Dearness Allowance by one-seventh of the "dearness allowance admissible at the index level of 144". The Sastri Tribunal, he urges, expressly refused to link its Dearness Allowance with the level of the Cost of Living Index, and the Labour Appellate Tribunal also, in modifying the award of the Tribunal, refrained from linking the Dearness Allowance with the Cost of Living Index; hence, since the directions contained in paragraphs 109 and 112 of the Appellate Decision stand unchanged, there is no "dearness allowance admissible at the index level of 144", and the recommendation is meaningless and incapable of implementation. It follows from this, he urges, that the questions of interpretation referred to me do not arise at all.

10. It is true that the Sastri Tribunal deliberately adopted the system of a flat rate of Dearness Allowance in preference to the Sen Tribunal's scheme of Dearness Allowance linked to the local cost of living index. But having done so, the Sastri Tribunal proceeded to link this Dearness Allowance to the All India Average Working Class Cost of Living Index by its scheme of adjustment. This was done consciously and in paragraph 152 of its award the Tribunal observed:

"The difficulty so far has been the absence of an All India cost of living index. No doubt, it is to some extent anomalous to rely exclusively on such an index which can only be an average All India Index with reference to indices of several places in this huge subcontinent. But on the whole, and to have an uniform rate as far as possible, it is not unreasonable to link the future dearness allowance with such an index."

The scheme provides that for certain variations of the average six monthly cost of living index the Dearness Allowance will rise or fall as the case may be. It follows from this that when there is no variation of the cost of living index, that is to say when the index is 144, there will be no variation in the Dearness Allowance. Hence, the Dearness Allowance awarded in paragraph 151 is the Dearness Allowance admissible at the index level of 144. Similarly, under the Labour Appellate decision, the Dearness Allowance admissible at the index level of 144 is the Dearness Allowance awarded in paragraphs 109 and 112 of the appellate decision. Therefore, the recommendation of the Bank Award Commission is capable of implementation.

11. Shri Chari next emphasised the word "over" in paragraph 152 of the Sastri award and in paragraph 105 of the appellate decision. According to him the variation in Dearness Allowance is permissible only if the 10 point variation in the index is *above* the level 144, that is to say that the Dearness Allowance awarded is an irreducible minimum. It is not necessary to deal with this contention as the operative direction is now contained in the recommendations of the Bank Award Commission, which clearly refers to a "rise or fall.....as compared to 144".

12. The reference mentions two particulars with regard to which my decision is required:

- (1) Whether the monthly index should be rounded to the nearest integer, and
- (2) Whether the six monthly average should be rounded to the nearest integer.

13. In my opinion point No. (1) does not raise a question of interpretation and therefore is not covered by a reference under the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act. This does not matter, as there seems to be general agreement on this point. The method of calculation described above is set out in the written statement filed by the Banks, and is the method approved in the written statements filed by the Ahmedabad Banks Employees' Association, the U.P. Bank Employees' Federation, and the Surat Bank Employees' Union. The same method was followed by the Assistant Director, Government of India Cabinet Secretariat Central Statistical Bureau, in the statement forwarded by him with his letter (Ex. 6) addressed to the Punjab National Bank Employees' Association on 21st May, 1956. The method followed in the written statement filed by the All-India Punjab National Bank Employees' Association, the All-India Bank Employees' Co-ordination

Committee, Kanpur, and the U.P. Bank Employees Federation, Kanpur, applies the conversion factor to the six monthly average of the Index (1949), and is substantially the same as the method described above. Under this method rounding, if it is done, will be done only at the final stage. This is in accordance with common sense, for approximation at more than one stage would increase the margin of error. The correctness of this method of calculating the six monthly average Index (1944), has not been challenged before me, and the average figure 13.86 obtained by following it has been generally accepted as the correct figure. In these circumstances I do not give an answer to point No. 1.

14. The real dispute is as to point No. 2, should there be rounding of the six monthly average to the nearest integer as the bank employees contend, or should the unrounded average be compared with index 144? The decision on this point must be given not on the basis of my opinion as what would be just and proper, but strictly as a matter of interpretation of what the Sastri award, as modified by the appellate decision and the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, requires. It follows from this that many of the arguments put forward on behalf of the Bank Employees approach the problem from the wrong direction, namely that in statistics it is the common practice to round off the final figure to the nearest integer, that this is an international practice, that this is the practice of the Central Government as appearing from the statistics published in the Labour Gazette, that rounding to the nearest integer would be fair and reasonable, that the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla, wrote in his letter (Ex. 4): "The figures of all-India index (base 1949=100) are published only in terms of whole numbers because the decimal places have no statistical significance", and that the Assistant Director, Government of India Cabinet Secretariat Central Statistical Organisation in his letter (Ex. 6) said about the 6 months average index: "The resulting figures have of course to be rounded to the nearest integer so that the figure of 13.86 will be taken as 14". These propositions some of which are rather broadly stated, at most point to the background against which the direction under interpretation was made. This background, namely the general adoption of the practice of rounding in statistics, is known to every educated person, and was apparent from the figures of the All-India Average Working Class Cost of Living Index published in the Labour Gazette, as these figures were published in integers. The question is whether, making allowance for this knowledge, it can be held that the award, in its final shape, intends that the unrounded six monthly average should be compared with the index 144.

15. Looked at in this light I was at first impressed by the contention of Shri Phadke that, granting the knowledge that the index 144 was obtained by approximation, it could not have been intended that comparison should be made with a six monthly average which is not similarly rounded, in other words that there cannot be a comparison between figures which are not obtained by the same process of calculation. Support to this contention is given by the statement of Dr. Lorenzo, Director, Labour Bureau, Simla, to the effect that the average Index for 1951, which was published in the Labour Gazette as 144, worked out to 143.67; so that the actual difference between the average index for 1951 and the average for the six months July to December, 1955 is less than 10.

16. To test this contention it is necessary to see what exactly is the standard which was fixed by the Sastri Tribunal, and confirmed by the Labour Appellate Tribunal and the Bank Award Commission, for the purpose of the adjustment of Dearness Allowance. In paragraph 152 of its award the Sastri Tribunal sets out the annual average indices (1944) as given in the Labour Gazette for the years 1945 to 1951. All these indices are integers. Obviously these were figures obtained by approximation and the Tribunal must have been conscious of the fact. The Tribunal proceeds:

"Taking the average index figure for 1951 which is 144 we think the future rate of dearness allowance..... may be linked to the rise or fall in this figure."

This explains how the Tribunal arrived at this figure. It is the figure published in the Labour Gazette as the annual average index for 1951. Having made the selection of the standard on which the adjustment of Dearness Allowance was to be based, the Tribunal proceeded to the operative part of its award:

"We direct accordingly that if the average figure for each half year i.e. from January to June

and from July to December of each calendar year should rise or fall by more than 10 points over 144 the dearness allowance for the succeeding half year should rise or fall by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the basic pay." (The italics are mine)

The standard set in this operative part of the award is the number 144, not "the Average Index for 1951". And, the number to be compared with this standard is "the average figure" for each half year. To get this average figure it was necessary to add together the figures for six months and to divide the total by six. Thus there was a five to one chance of getting an average figure which was not an integer. This must have been obvious to the Tribunal, but the Tribunal did not make any provision for rounding off the fraction. Instead of doing this the Tribunal went on:

"The figure officially published in the Indian Labour Gazette will be taken as the correct index for calculating dearness allowance."

This is not merely a direction that the calculation of the six monthly average will be based on the figures published in the Labour Gazette; it is a direction that those figures should be taken to be the correct index. If this is so, the unrounded average for the six months would be the "correct" average and properly comparable with 144.

17. The Labour Appellate Tribunal did not interfere with the direction of the Sastri Tribunal on the point of the adjustment of Dearness Allowance, and no help on the point of interpretation is to be found in the appellate judgment.

18. The question of Dearness Allowance was dealt with by the Bank Award Commission in Chapter VI of its report. In paragraph 98 the Commission noted how the Sastri Tribunal arrived at its standard index of 144, namely that this was the published index for 1951. In paragraph 102 the Commission observed that neither the Sastri Tribunal nor the Labour Appellate Tribunal had indicated the level of the index to which its basic wage structure was related, and the Commission made, with varying results, an attempt to work back to that level by reducing the Dearness Allowance to zero. In paragraph 105 the Commission formulated its recommendation which has been reproduced above. According to this recommendation the dearness allowance will rise or fall with the rise or fall of the six monthly average index (1944) by more than 10 points "as compared with 144". In this recommendation the standard is frankly a number. There is nothing in the report of the Bank Award Commission to suggest an intention to link the Dearness Allowance with the level of the index (144) for a particular year, and there is certainly no reference to a particular year in the recommendation, which under the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act has been incorporated in the Labour Appellate Tribunal's decision.

19. If, as follows from this discussion, the standard is merely a number and not the average index of a particular year, there is reason to require rounding of the six monthly average index before comparison with index 144.

20. The conclusion at which I have arrived is supported by the Table at pages 66 and 67 of the Bank Award Commission Report. This is a table showing the difference between the total Dearness Allowance for clerks and subordinates according to the Commission's formula and according to the Labour Appellate Tribunal's formula "at index level of 134 and 154 respectively". Shri Seervai has relied on this to urge that the Commission intended the Dearness Allowance to rise or fall as soon as the 6 monthly average index rises or falls by 10 points. It is not possible to hold this in view of the express mention in the recommendation that the difference must be "more than 10 points". The table does indicate, however, that the Commission contemplated that the dearness allowance will fall or rise at levels 134 and 154, that is to say as soon as the 6 monthly average index falls below 134 or rises above 154 by a quantity however small. This can only happen if the six monthly average is not required to be rounded.

21. To conclude, the only point which calls for consideration is whether the 6 monthly average index (1944) calculated on the basis of the figures published in the Indian Labour Gazette should be rounded or not before being compared with the index 144. I have given this point my most serious consideration and, for the reasons given above, I decide that, on the terms of

the Sastri award as modified by the Labour Appellate Tribunal's decision and the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Act, rounding is not necessary.

(Sd.) D. E. REUBEN, Member.

ANNEXURE

List of Appearances

1. Indian Banks Association, Bombay: Shri H. M. Seervai, Advocate (O.S.) Instructed by Dr. S. G. Panandikar.
2. Bombay Exchange Banks Association, Bombay, and State Bank of India: Shri H. M. Seervai (Advocate), Instructed by M/s. Crawford Bayley & Co. Solicitors.
3. All India Bank Employees' Association: Shri A. S. R. Chari, Advocate; Shri Nisitha Kar, Advocate; Shri A. C. Kakar, President, All India Bank Employees' Association.
4. Bombay State Bank Employees' Federation: Shri V. R. Shetty, President; Shri P. K. Menon, General Secretary (Affiliated to A.I.B.E.A.); Shri Dighe, General Secretary (Bank of India Staff Union); Shri M. Rajagopal, General Secretary, Bank of Baroda; Employees' Union; Shri L. G. Fernandes, General Secretary, New Citizen Bank Employees' Union; Shri Mark Machado, Secretary, Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Employees' Union; Shri B. S. Shah, Secretary, Bank of Bikaner Employees' Union; Shri O. K. M. Nambiar, President, Lloyds Bank Staff Union; Shri R. Narayanan, Secretary, Bank of Jaipur Employees' Union; Shri M. S. Hegde, Secretary, Canara Bank Employees' Union; Shri A. F. J. Baptist, President, Netherlands Trading Society Employees Union; Shri Hatl, Secretary, Chartered Bank of India Employees Union; Shri N. V. Gudi, State Bank of India Employees Union; Shri C. Coutto, General Secretary, State Bank of India Employees Union.
5. All India Central Bank Employees Association: Shri S. S. Gidhe, Advocate, instructed by (1) Shri Shiva Kumar Sharma, General Secretary, A.I.C.B.E.A.; (2) Shri Y. D. Kulkarni, Jt. Secretary, A.I.C.B.E.A.; (3) Shri T. Karkhanis, Secretary, C.B.I. Employees Union, Bombay.
6. All India Bank Employees' Coordination Committee: Shri N. V. Phadke, instructed by Shri V. N. Sekhi, Convener, A.I.B.E.C.E.
7. U.P. Bank Employees' Federation: Shri C. L. Dudhia, Barrister-at-Law, and Shri D. H. Buch (Advocate) instructed by M/s. R. B. Prasad, Secretary of U.P.B.E. Federation; B. P. Seth, Vice President, U.P.B.E. Federation.
8. All India Punjab National Bank Employees Association: Shri C. L. Dudhia, Barrister-at-Law and Shri D. H. Buch (Advocate), instructed by C. L. Bhardwaj, General Secretary, All India P.N.B.E. Association; Tilak Raj Varma, Secretary, representing Delhi Ajmer Units; Shri O. P. Nigam, U.P. State Unit (Vice President).
9. U.P. Bank Employees Union Banaras: (1) Shri B. K. Porwal, General Secretary; (2) Shri Yog Raj Mahajan, Provincial Joint Secretary; (3) Shri A. P. Tiwari, Provincial Vice-President; (4) Shri Om Prakash Gupta, Provincial Joint Secretary; (5) Shri P. C. Pathak, Provincial Jt. Secretary.
10. Madhya Bharat Bank Employees Union Gwalior: Shri M. D. Magpal, Vice President.
11. Rajasthan Bank Employees Union, Jaipur: Shri V. Singh Siroya, President.
12. All India State Bank of India Staff Federation Calcutta: Shri N. V. Phadke, Advocate, instructed by Shri Mohon Lal Majumdar, Secretary; Shri N. V. Gude, Asstt. Secretary, A.I.S.B. India Staff Federation.
13. Ahmedabad Bank Employees' Union: Shri Natwar Shah, General Secretary.
14. Madras State Bank Employees' Federation: Shri N. Sampat, Joint Secretary.

15. Bihar Provincial Bank Employees Association: Nil.
16. All India Bank Employees' Association, Calcutta: Shri Prabaat Kar, General Secretary, A.I.B.E.A.; Shri H. L. Parvana, Asstt. Secretary, A.I.B.E.A.; Shri K. K. Mundul, Asstt. Secretary, A.I.B.E.A.
17. Delhi State Bank Employees' Federation, Delhi: Shri Rajindar Sayal, Asstt. Secretary.
18. Indian Overseas Bank Employees Union, Madras: Shri N. V. Phadke, Instructed by G. Nagiah, General Secretary; Shri N. Ramamoorthi, Asstt. Secretary.
19. Allahabad Bank Ltd., Calcutta: Shri H. M. Seervai, instructed by Crawford Bayley & Co., Bombay, Solicitors.
20. The Bank of Baroda Employees Union, Bombay: Shri N. V. Phadke, Advocate, assisted by Shri Rajagopal, General Secretary.
21. Bengal Provincial Bank Employees Association, Calcutta: Shri Ajit Banerjee, Jt. Secretary.
22. Saurashtra Bank Employees' Union, Bhavnagar: Shri J. C. Hathi, General Secretary.
23. All India Co-ordination Committee of Central Bank Employees, Madras: Shri G. Srinivasan, Secretary.
24. Andhra Pradesh Bank Employees Federation, Hyderabad: Shri A. Martand Rao
25. Surat Bank Employees' Union, Surat: Shri C. L. Dudhia, Barrister-at-Law, and Shri D. H. Buch (Advocate), assisted by M/s. H. G. Desai, and R. A. Bhatt.
26. Vadodra Rajya Bank Nekar Sangh, Baroda: Shri C. L. Dudhia, Barrister-at-Law, and Shri D. H. Buch (Advocate), assisted by M/s. V. R. Shah and K. A. Pandya.
27. Ahmedabad Bank Employees' Association, Ahmedabad: Shri C. L. Dudhia, Barrister-at-Law and Shri D. H. Buch (Advocate), assisted by M/s. K. V. Parikh and C. D. Raval.

A. L. HANDA, Under Secy.

